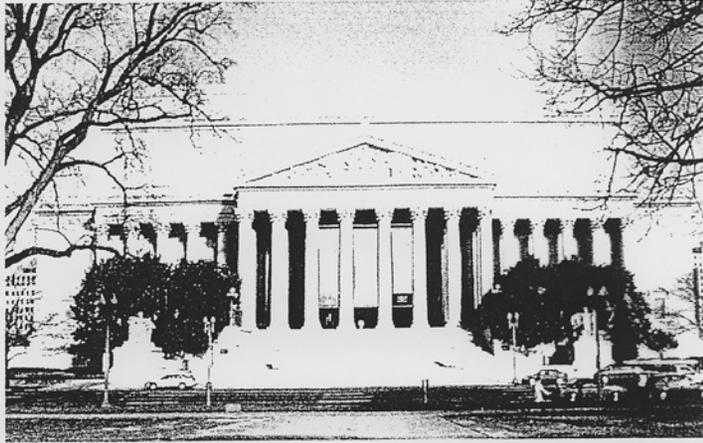


Managing the Inter-Institutional, Multi-Year Re-Encasement Project





ARCHIVES I
THE CHARTERS ENCASEMENT PROTOTYPE

CONCEPT REPORT
July 1998

Prepared For:

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
AND GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION - NCR

Prepared By:

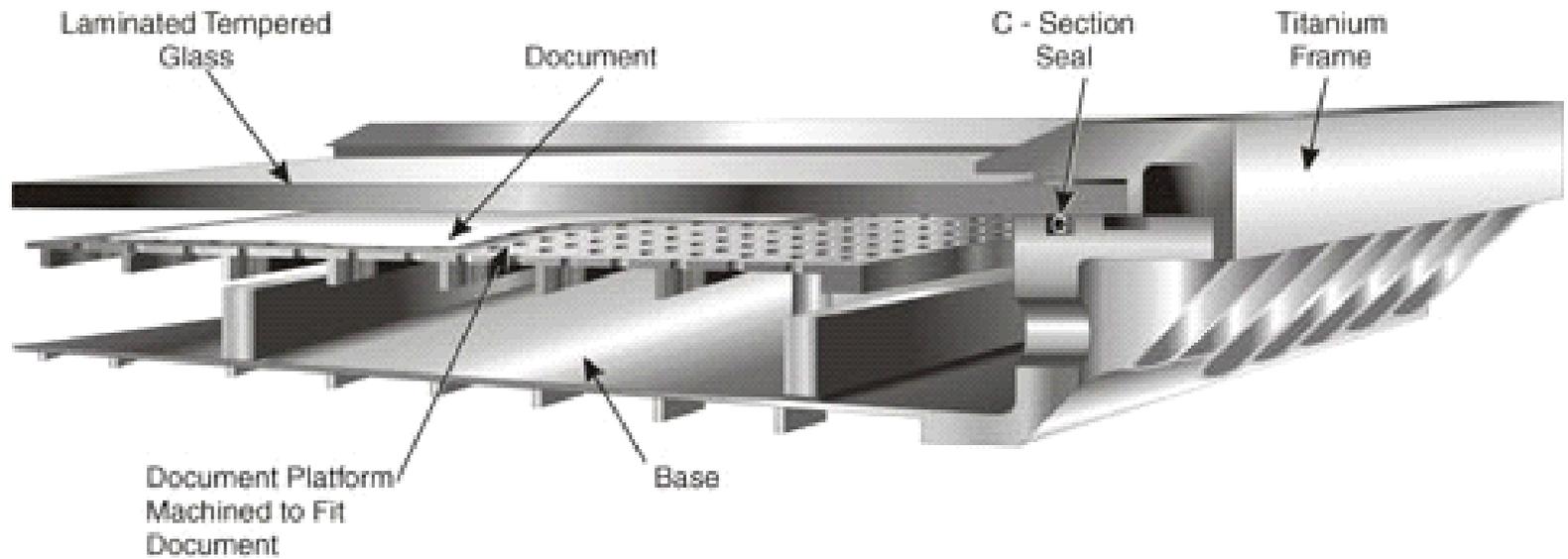
HEERY INTERNATIONAL, INC.



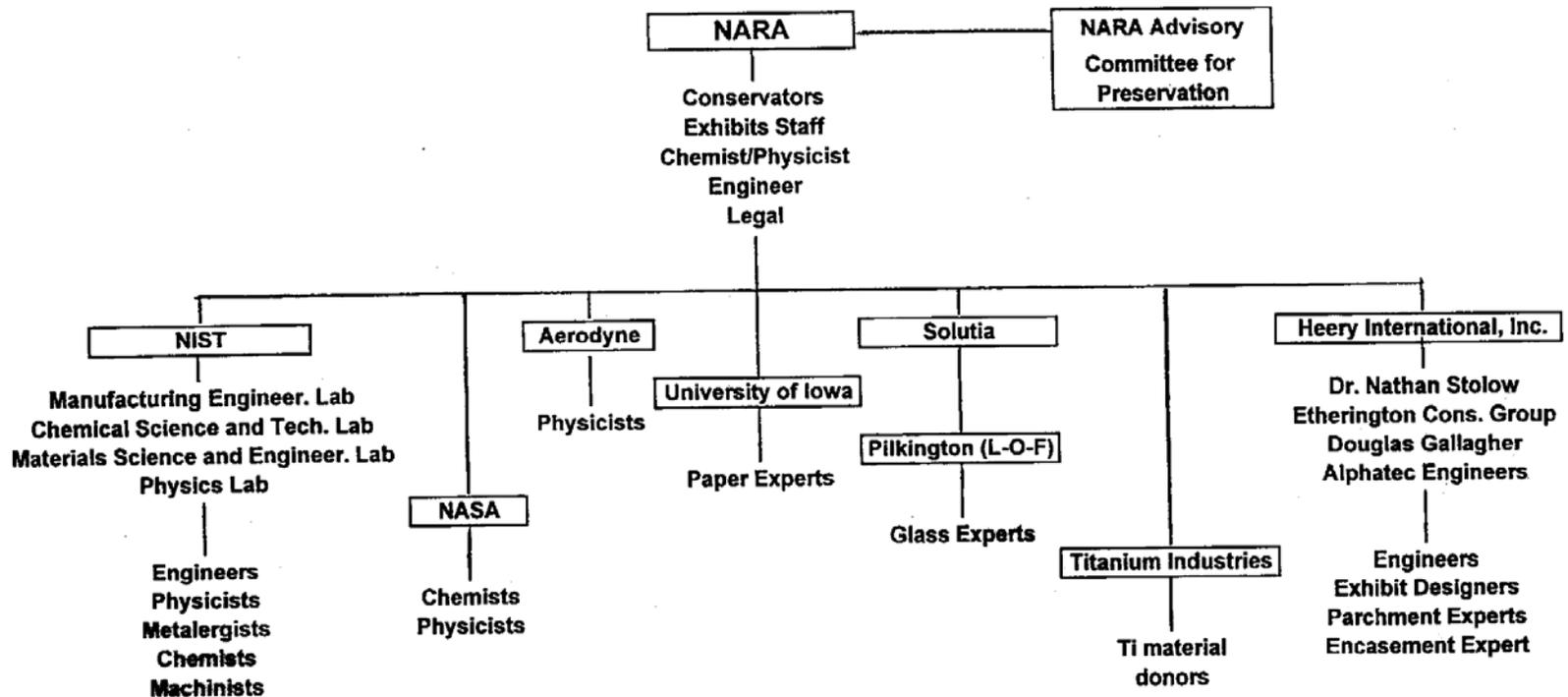
Heery International, Inc.

Concept Report

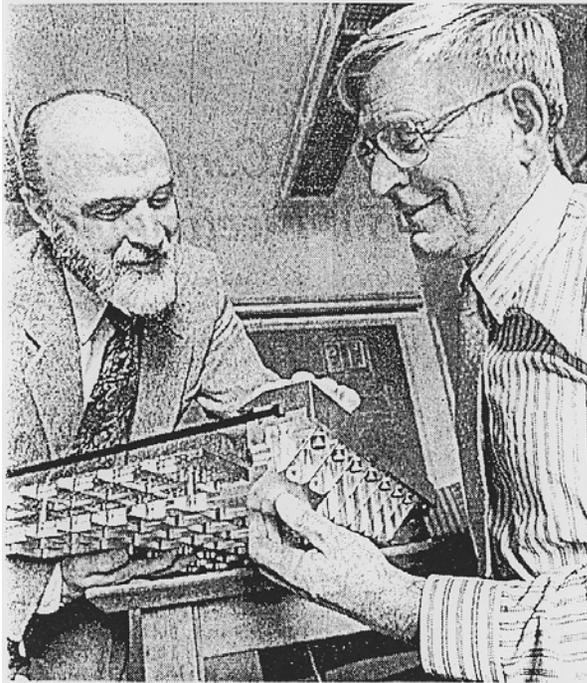
Encasement Design



Coordination and Cooperation



New York Times Article



Mario Tama for The New York Times

Leslie E. Smith, left, and Richard Rhorer with a model casement for the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

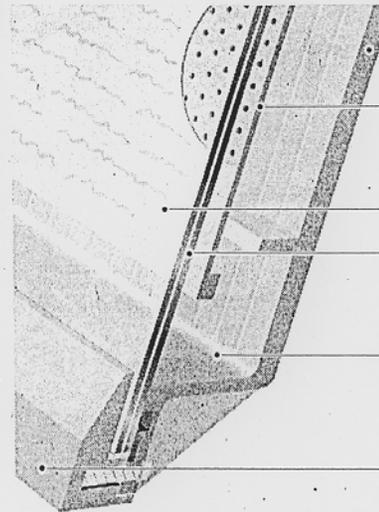
titanium metal frame that clamps the glass against the seal ring when 80 bolts are screwed through the base into the frame and tightened.

Dr. Leslie E. Smith, a chemist who

IN DETAIL

Preserving the Nation's Heritage

The National Institute of Standards and Technology has commissioned a new design for the cases that display the nation's most revered documents.



ALUMINUM BASE
Light, strong and stable.

DOCUMENT PLATFORM
Perforated aluminum molded to the exact shape of the document.

DOCUMENT

GLASS
Twin layers of tempered glass separated by a thin layer of plastic.

ATMOSPHERE
Composed of argon, an inert gas, and water vapor. It should prevent decay.

TITANIUM FRAME
May be made a bronze color for decoration.

Source: National Institute of Standards and Technology

The New York Times; Illustration by Frank O'Connell

directs materials science work at NIST, the standards institute, said argon will be used instead of helium in the enclosure because it is easier to handle and has a bigger molecule,

which is less likely to diffuse out of the enclosure. Relative humidity in the new cases will be kept at 40 percent, slightly higher than planned for the old enclosures, because that

more closely matches conditions outside the cases if they have to be opened, he said. This helps prevent shock to the document under these circumstances.

The institute's engineers, led by Richard Rhorer and Christopher Evans, have built a manufacturing model of the casement for testing in the spring before making a prototype.

Engineers are also sending samples of titanium, which has a gray finish, to metal-coating companies to see if the tough metal can be given the bronze color desired for the frame. Mr. Rhorer said it was unclear whether anodization, an electrolytic process that can put a colored, oxide film on metal, will be able to produce the color and tone that designers want. "This shows how many interests are involved in this project," he said. "We normally don't have to be concerned if the color of a metal is 'warm' enough and such things."

The standards institute is to make nine new encasements, seven to house the documents and two back-ups. Two of the cases will be slightly larger than the others, measuring 39 1/4 inches tall, 37 7/8 inches wide and 3 1/8 inches deep, because the Bill of Rights is larger than the other documents. The other cases will be the same height and depth but 33% inches wide.

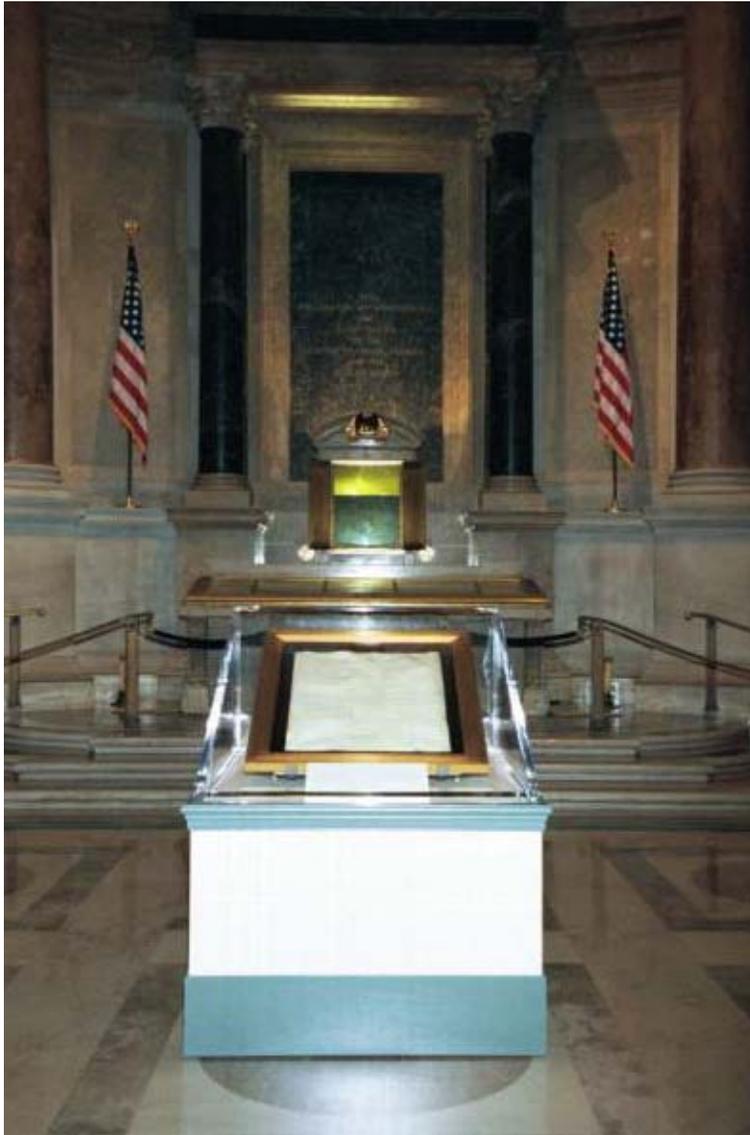
After testing, the prototype, containing the transmittal page of the Constitution, will be unveiled in the summer of 2000. The permanent encasements, containing the seven Charter documents, are expected to go on display in 2003.



Transmittal Page Gas Extraction

Constitution Page 2 Installed in Prototype 2 Encasement



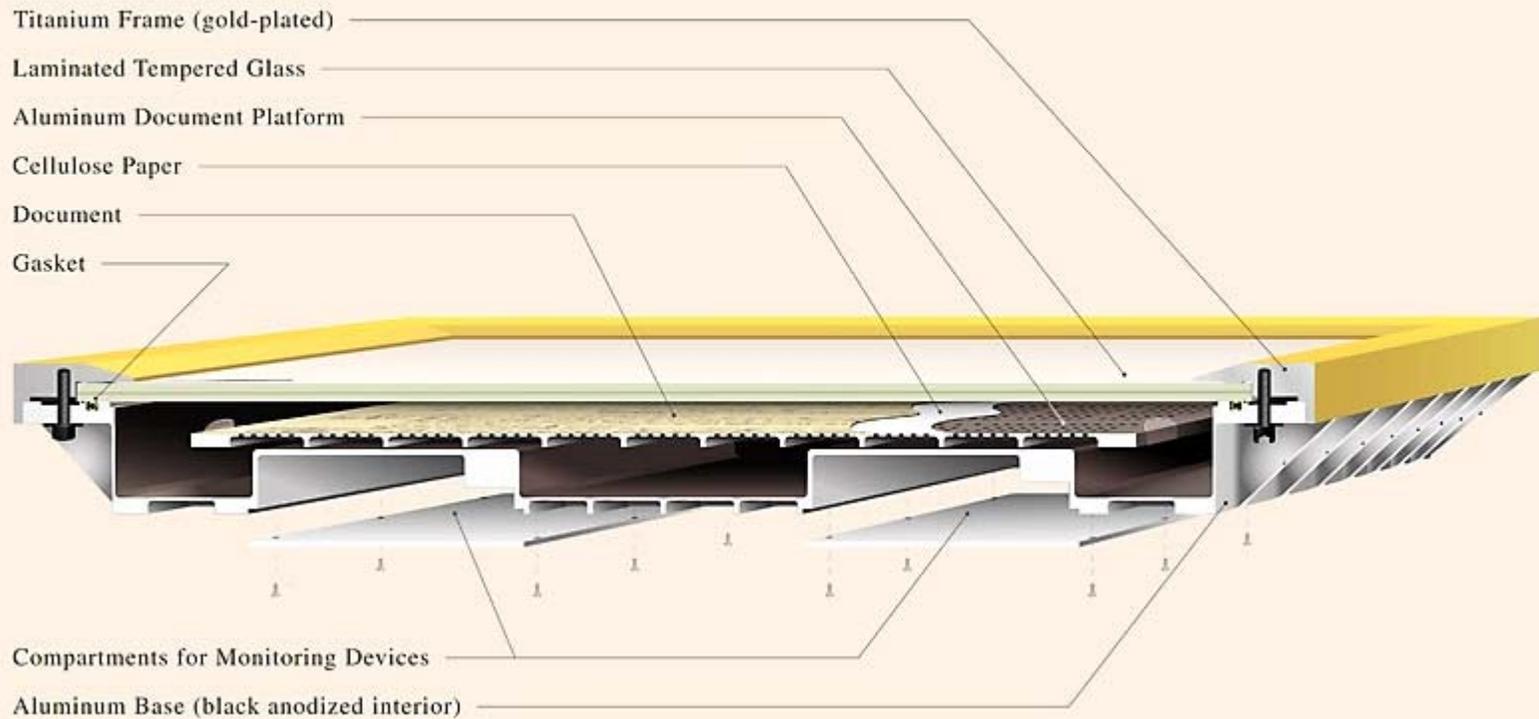


**Constitution Page 2
unveiled in Rotunda**

Prototype 2 Encasement

Final Encasement Design

Cross Section of Encasement



Final Rotunda Installation



Inter-Agency Cooperation Gets the Job Done!

